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mosses to Bridel. What came to me seemed to be the refuse of some collection which Wilson had seen." "Emery was a young farmer who went from here to Canada. I had asked him to get for me any mosses he might see on trees. After some years he came back for a short stay, and gave me a small tuft of moss which he told me he had gathered in remembrance of my request. It was *Meteorium nigrescens*, and nothing beside it. As he was quite ignorant of mosses, and as far as I know had been nowhere else, I supposed it was as he said. I do not find this specimen now among my numerous specimens from Mexico, and the West Indian Islands. I have probably cast it out, but shall refind it among some heaps of surplus specimens of these tiresome mosses."

In the case of the Todd label, it might easily have been misplaced in handling and belong with some other species, but the Emery specimens are only explainable on the ground that it was a wrong determination, which Mitten rejected on later consideration, and that some species of *Leucodon* or *Anomodon* may have been mistaken for *Meteorium*. It is unfortunate that the specimens are lost, as thus far this species has not been collected by anyone else except in Florida.

N. Y. Botanical Garden, N. Y. City.

HYPNUM CAPILLIFOLIUM **Baileyi** Ren. n. var.

"Well characterized specimen with its rather longly excurrent nerve. This variety differs from the type by its less robust habit, the short leaves broadly ovate at base, rapidly tapering to a rather short acumen; areolation rather lax with short cells, parenchymatous just above the base, sub-hexagonal or rhombic in the middle and near the apex."

"Teste F. Renault in litt. March 27th, 1903."

Communicated by Dr. John W. Bailey, Seattle, Washington.

This will be issued in the next fascicle of Dr. Grout's Musci Pleurocarpi.

ADDITIONAL MOSSES OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER.

By R. S. WILLIAMS.

In the summer of 1902, Prof. John Macoun made a collection of mosses, as well as other plants, in the vicinity of Skagway, Alaska and Dawson, Yukon Terr, this being much the same ground as that which I collected over some three years earlier. There are a good many sterile specimens in the lot, but out of some 125 species that have been determined, the following are not in my list, published in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Garden, Vol. II. no. 6:

Dicranella cerviculata Schimp. (246) Hunker Cr., July 6, in fine fruit.

Ditrichum tenuifolium (Schr.) Lindb. (17 and 77) Hunker Cr., July 26, and Bonanza Cr., Aug. 11.

Barbula Montana (Mitt.) Jaeg. (119). In compact sterile tufts on rock. West Dawson and Hunker Cr.

Grimmia anodon B. & S. (108) Hunker Cr., on dry rock, in fruit, July 25.

Splachnum sphaericum Linn. fil. (138) West Dawson.

Amblyodon dealbatus Beauv. (158) Dawson, July 12.

Pohlia albicans (Wahlenb.) Lindb. (193) Sterile. West Dawson.

Pohlia albicans glaciale (Schleich.) Limpr. Sterile tufts up to 10 cm. high.

Buxbaumia aphylla L. (245). Only two specimens collected. Growing on earth among other mosses and lichens on "The Dome," near Dawson, at 4,000 ft. elevation. This seems to be the most northern point it has yet been collected in America.

***Brachythecium edentatum* n. sp.**

Low and loosely caespitose with lax, spreading leaves. Stems procumbent, with few, short and irregular branches. Stem leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long by $\frac{3}{5}$ mm. wide, not decurrent, pale, ovate-lanceolate, shortly acuminate, concave, scarcely or not plicate, margin entire, flat; costa rather faint, extending a little above the middle, rarely shorter and forked, with sometimes small clusters of radicles on lower side at its base. Branch leaves smaller, entire. Leaf-cells above the base very narrow, the median .004 to .005 mm. wide and .04 to .05 mm. long. Alar cells abruptly enlarged, hyaline, often forming distinct, inflated, convex clusters. Perichaetial leaves but little longer than stem leaves, gradually acuminate, half costate, very entire. Dioicous. Pedicel smooth, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. high. Capsule when moist about two and one-half times longer than broad, curved much contracted under the mouth when dry. Annulus narrow. Height of conical lid scarcely equalling its basal diameter. Segments of inner peristome solid, with two or three smooth cilia between.

This is one of the smaller species, in size perhaps nearest *reflexum*. It seems quite distinct from all others in the very entire leaves, with narrow cells above and inflated clusters in the angles. It differs from *B. Beringianum* Card. & Thér. in having the majority of leaf-cells little more than half as wide, in the different alar cells and in the low, creeping stems with lax, spreading leaves (374). Gold Run Cr., on wet earth, June 6.

Plagiothecium denticulatum laetum Aust. (292) Bonanza Cr., fruiting, July 29.

Amblystegium serpens (Hedw.) B. & S. (282) Bonanza Cr., July 18.

Amblystegium riparium flaccidum (L. & J.) R. & C.

Lax, sterile specimens in pool near mouth of Bonanza Cr.

Harpidium exannulatum (Guemb.) Br. Eur. (346). Fruiting, in peat bog, July 29.

Harpidium Kneiffi laxum Schimp. (348). In brook, Hunker Cr.

Harpidium polycarpum Bland. (367). In pools, sterile, Klondike valley.
N. Y. Botanical Garden.